

The Washington Times

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THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1911.

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Daily only.....25 .75 1.00 1.25
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APRIL CIRCULATION.

The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed during the month of April was as follows:

1.....	52,350	11.....	52,350	21.....	52,350
2.....	52,350	12.....	52,350	22.....	52,350
3.....	52,350	13.....	52,350	23.....	52,350
4.....	52,350	14.....	52,350	24.....	52,350
5.....	52,350	15.....	52,350	25.....	52,350
6.....	52,350	16.....	52,350	26.....	52,350
7.....	52,350	17.....	52,350	27.....	52,350
8.....	52,350	18.....	52,350	28.....	52,350
9.....	52,350	19.....	52,350	29.....	52,350
10.....	52,350	20.....	52,350	30.....	52,350

Total for month.....1,356,190
Daily average for month.....45,197

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (daily) during the month of April was 1,356,190. The number of copies returned by agents being eliminated. This number, when divided by 25, the number of days of publication, shows the net daily average for April to have been 47,116.

Sunday.

The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed Sunday during the month of April was as follows:

1.....	47,116	11.....	47,116	21.....	47,116
2.....	47,116	12.....	47,116	22.....	47,116
3.....	47,116	13.....	47,116	23.....	47,116
4.....	47,116	14.....	47,116	24.....	47,116
5.....	47,116	15.....	47,116	25.....	47,116
6.....	47,116	16.....	47,116	26.....	47,116
7.....	47,116	17.....	47,116	27.....	47,116
8.....	47,116	18.....	47,116	28.....	47,116
9.....	47,116	19.....	47,116	29.....	47,116
10.....	47,116	20.....	47,116	30.....	47,116

Total for month.....1,356,190
Sunday average for month.....45,197

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (Sunday) during the month of April was 1,356,190. The number of copies returned by agents being eliminated. This number, when divided by 25, the number of days of publication, shows the net Sunday average for April to have been 47,116.

In each issue of The Times the circulation figures for the previous day are printed at the head of the first page at the left of the date line.

Entered at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second class matter.

The F street parade is preparing to take a tip from Baltimore and don the sunbonnet, in which case we will pit our suits against the world.

In spite of the glad sunshine, a shadow rests upon the Capital City since Mayor Butt announced last night: "I don't believe I shall ever marry."

And now they are going to investigate the Weather Bureau. If they find that Jupiter Pluvius is drawing a salary he should be docked for continued neglect of duty.

Major Sylvester says that hereafter it will cost "mashers" caught speaking to women the maximum penalty of \$25, which shows the major is going at the evil in the right spirit.

The awful calamities which have resulted from fire in institutions for the insane should result in the immediate correction of the inadequate protection now given the lives of inmates of the Government Hospital.

A bricklayer who was at work on the new Ivy City school building fell twenty-five feet and sustained a laceration of the scalp. If he keeps on taking long chances like this he is liable to break some of his legs.

The dramatic club of the Business High School has been presenting "The Return of Ulysses." The news of his return is gratifying to his old friends, who had begun to fear that he was caught in the November landslide.

Hints for the Health Officer: Violet Purcell, 422 K street southwest; Nettie Baker, 1217 Twenty-third street northwest; and Mrs. Mabel T. Boardman, 1301 F street, were bitten by dogs Tuesday evening. How about those muzzle?

Vice President Sherman has been presented with a set of automobile Blue Books, showing the best routes to travel throughout the United States. Presumably there are marginal notes indicating the best field for political missionary work along the way.

The former president of the National Civil Service Improvement Association has announced his intention to reorganize that moribund organization. What is the use when there is already a competent organization working for the betterment of the civil service employees? Why duplicate?

Time does hang rather heavily on the hands of the soldiers on the Mexican border, at times, and the should be a generous response to the appeal of Mrs. Mabel T. Boardman, of the American Red Cross, for old magazines and other periodicals to help them drive away their loneliness.

The snow bill has passed the Senate. Unless the House gets cold feet the measure will soon become law. Whether it is enacted or not the bill will have at least performed the useful service of suggesting cooling thoughts at a time when it is difficult to imagine that there is ever any winter weather in Washington.

Social workers of the District will find a friend in Senator Works, the new Republican progressive from California, who has been given a place on the Senate District Committee. Senator Works announces that he is studying housing conditions in Washington with a view of using his efforts to improve them. As president of the city council, Senator Works was instrumental in bringing about marked improvement in housing conditions in Los Angeles.

The rapidly with which Japan has been Americanized finds apt illustration in the fact that a baseball team of Nipponese is now touring the United States and winning most of its games. It will meet the Blue and Gray team on Georgetown Field tomorrow afternoon, and the sporting department "dope" is that the Hilltop lads will have to hustle to teach any diamond tricks to the boys from the Orient, who are reported to have done in baseball what the nation is famous for doing in everything else—copied somebody's invention and produced a better article than the original.

Senator Gallinger's bill requiring health and accident insurance companies in the District to maintain a guarantee fund of at least \$25,000 is in line with the modern requirements of most of the States. Experience has taught that efforts to operate companies of this character without the

substantial backing of cash assets or their equivalent are likely to prove futile, and to cause great many people, who buy such insurance, to think they are protected when, in fact, they are not. The minimum requirement in the Gallinger bill is not large enough to hurt any company that is entitled to live.

Mrs. Mabel T. Boardman's appeal, on behalf of the American Red Cross, for old periodicals to send to the soldiers in camp along the Mexican border deserves to meet with hearty response. Instead of throwing away or burning your winter's accumulation of magazines, send them to W. T. Boardman, 1301 F street northwest, or drop a postal card to the Red Cross, care War Department, city, giving your name and address.

CANADA, THE EMPIRE, AND RECIPROCITY.

It is good to read the same address of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in London, in which he scoffs at the fears entertained—or, more likely, pretended to be entertained—by various imperial jingoists, that reciprocity will prove a step toward annexation.

There was no end of that sort of talk at the time when Canada and the United States entered into the reciprocity arrangement of 1854. The history of that treaty and its abrogation is highly illuminating at this time. When the treaty was made, many Britishers and Canadian alarmists were convinced that it was the first move of the United States to draw Canada away from her imperial allegiance.

After a few years, proposals for abrogation came from the United States. Meanwhile, Canada had secured large commercial benefits from the arrangement. That treaty, like the one now under consideration in Congress, was a decidedly jug-handled one, with the big balance of benefits on Canada's side. The United States got the small end of advantages, and in time, as that came to be realized, there was demand to end the arrangement.

Canada had prospered by the pact. The fears of ulterior purposes on the part of the United States had vanished. Canada preferred to continue the deal.

Then it was that Canadian sentiment changed. The Canadians began protesting that the United States was going to abrogate the treaty as a means to forcing annexation. They said that abrogation would cause a period of serious depression in Canada; people would realize that their commercial interests demanded intimate relation with the United States; disaffection would develop, and at length a demand to be made politically a part of the Union.

In short, before the treaty took effect, alarmists saw in it a plan to coax Canada away from England; fifteen years later these same alarmists saw in abrogation a plan to starve Canada over to the side of the United States!

Both views were wrong, and are wrong now. Free trade with Canada would benefit both countries, just as free trade between East and West benefits both sections. And if free trade with Canada were proposed, there would be a vast deal more of enthusiasm for it than is possible for the present proposal.

VINDICATING THE HOUSE FROM HYSTERICS.

Representative Mann is engaged in the work of vindicating the House from a charge of undue susceptibility. The late Oliver Goldsmith had something to say about "the loud laugh which speaks the vacant mind," and close students of the Congressional Record have been wondering of late at the brand of humor which moves the House to mirth. They have also looked askance at the peculiar type of eloquence which moved the grave and reverend signors to applause, and yet both outbursts of emotionalism are set down as plain as print. It was bringing reproach upon the lower house that they could be so lightly moved to "laughter," "applause," and "tumultuous applause," so Representative Mann started out for original MSS., stenographers' notes, and other documentary evidence which would throw some light upon the question.

He was pained, and those who choose to believe it may assume that he was surprised, to find that these outbursts had been carefully edited into the Record, and with no very strict regard to the subject matter which awakened these respective emotions. Sober recitals of the benefits—or the burdens, as the case might be—of free wool had apparently thrown the House into paroxysms of enthusiasm, while the mere reader, cold and unmoved, wondered what it was all about. Passing pleasantries, involving, for instance, the stone age enigma as to why a hen crosses the road, had tied the listening members into hilarious hard knots. The Record was conveying the unpleasant impression that men who were easily wrought up to laughter or to tears were not safe counselors.

After due consideration, Representative Mann has given fair warning that he will expose the entire system unless it is discontinued at once. Whereby he has earned a nation's gratitude. It is bad enough to know that some of the humor and eloquence uttered in the House should even be perpetuated. It is rubbing it in to herald the fiction abroad that it met with approval and sympathy. If

nothing better results we shall at least have some improvement in the average of speeches whose eloquent passages are only too often the only features in the course of a debate which really deserve a laugh.

CHIEF WILKIE GETS DESERVED PROMOTION.

Thousands of people, not only in Washington but throughout the country, will indorse the promotion of John E. Wilkie, chief of the Secret Service, announced yesterday, as deserved recognition of a long term of faithful and useful service to the country. Mr. Wilkie is to retain his old position, but in future will also be the head of the United States customs agents.

Under the genius of Chief Wilkie the Secret Service has become the best organized and most efficient corps for the detection of crime in the world. Since 1898, when he was placed at its head, violators of the coinage and revenue laws have found it more and more difficult to escape detection, arrest, and conviction; probably the highest tribute that could be paid Chief Wilkie and his service is the wholesome fear in which they are held by these offenders against the Federal statutes.

Chief Wilkie's life has been one of remarkable activity along unusual lines. In 1877, at the age of seventeen, he became a reporter on the old Chicago Times, and within the next few years was twice sent to Europe by that newspaper. In 1881 he joined the staff of the Chicago Tribune as a reporter, and worked up from the ranks steadily, becoming assistant city editor, city editor, and commercial editor. He went to London in 1893 and spent three years in the employ of banks and steamship companies there. In 1896 he returned to Chicago and did special newspaper work, devoting his energies to crime investigations.

The most conspicuous single piece of work performed by Mr. Wilkie was immediately after he became chief of the Secret Service, in February, 1898. He organized an emergency force of Government detectives to checkmate Spanish spies in the United States, and succeeded in arresting the chief Spanish emissaries and driving the rest from the country.

Mr. Wilkie has just completed a reorganization of the United States customs agents. The decision of the President to put him at their head is fitting recognition of the thoroughness and effectiveness with which this work was done.

DISTRICT MUST PONY UP, WILLY-NILLY.

Without going so far as to designate which is the, the new ruling of the Comptroller of the Treasury on the status of District patients at the Government Insane Hospital puts the District Government in that unenviable position sometimes described as midway between His Satanic Majesty and the deep blue sea. On the one side stands the United States Government. On the other side stands the District Supreme Court. Caught between these two forces, the District stands to lose about \$15,000 a year.

Two classes of patients are committed to the insane hospital from the District. One is the indigent insane, who are supported by public funds, an appropriation of about \$300,000 a year being made for them. The other is the "independent" insane, whose expense is supposed to be borne by their families or estates. Prior to March, 1911, the hospital authorities rendered bills to the trustees of the latter class and collected from them direct. Beginning in March they rendered these bills to the District, holding that the District should pay them and then collect each account.

The District Auditor refused to pay the bills, and asked the Comptroller for a ruling on the issue. This has just been made. It suggests that the hospital authorities continue to render bills, but holds that if the bills are not paid by the trustees they must be paid by the District, which must then get its money the best way it can.

This wouldn't work such a terrific hardship on the District if it wasn't for the fact that the Supreme Court has just held that the District can collect money for the care of insane patients only up to the time a trustee for the patient is appointed. If so happens that no money can be collected from the estate of an insane patient until a trustee is appointed, which means that, as the case stands today, the District would be powerless to recover money which the Comptroller says it must pay to the insane hospital if the hospital doesn't collect the money itself.

Under the Comptroller's ruling and the court's decision, the situation is resolved to about this: If the bills of "independent" patients are not paid by the patients' trustees, they must be paid by the District, but the District has no authority to collect, in turn, from the trustees. Human nature being what it is, it is not unreasonable to anticipate that the trustees—many of them, at least—will refuse to pay, and that the District will be allowed to foot the bills.

A reversal of the District Supreme Court by the Court of Appeals, a new ruling by the Comptroller, or a change in the law relating to the insane hospital will be necessary to straighten out the tangle.

Commerce Court's Ruling in Sugar Trust's "Lighterage" Case Likely to Undo Effects of All Anti-Rebating Legislation

Decision Gives Monopoly Loophole Through Which to Evade Law.

POINTS NEW WAY TO WORK AN OLD TRICK

Means Ruin to Rival Concerns Unless Way Is Found to Stop It.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.

That the whole force and effect of the anti-rebating laws is in imminent danger of being broken down by decisions of the new Court of Commerce, is the fear entertained by transportation authorities who have studied the effects of the recent decision in favor of the Sugar trust's lighterage allowance.

For the last two or three years it has been popular to rebate and announce that the vicious practice of rebating has been ended, as a result of the vigorous laws and their righteous enforcement in a number of cases. As a matter of fact, rebating has taken a new form, and there is grave uncertainty whether in the new form it comes within the inhibition of the Federal statutes.

A series of cases of the first magnitude are about to reach the Interstate Commerce Commission, while others have passed that body and are awaiting the attention of the Commerce Court, involving these new and ingenious practices which are held to be the substantial equivalent of rebating. If the Interstate Commerce Commission, while others have passed that body and are awaiting the attention of the Commerce Court, involving these new and ingenious practices which are held to be the substantial equivalent of rebating.

Big Concerns Have Advantage.

The danger of such a decision, it is pointed out, lies in the fact that such practices are possible only in the case of very big, rich, and powerful industries that can provide their own industrial transportation facilities. The decision in the Sugar case, for instance, confirms the trust in a tremendous advantage.

The Sugar trust is allowed 3 cents and 4-5 cents for lighterage 100 pounds of sugar three miles across New York harbor. Is it a reasonable allowance?

It amounts to 80 cents per ton on sugar destined to Pittsburgh and points East, and to 84 cents per ton on sugar billed west of Pittsburgh. Here is the answer:

Corn is transported by water from Chicago to Buffalo, 900 miles, at 40 cents a ton. Wheat is transported by water from Duluth to Buffalo, 985 miles, for 60 cents a ton. Coal is transported by water from Buffalo to Duluth, 985 miles, for 30 cents a ton. Iron ore is transported by water from Superior to Buffalo, 985 miles, for 70 cents a ton. Sugar is transported from Stettin, Germany, to New York, 4,600 miles, for \$1.40 a ton. Ice is transported by water from Kennebec, Me., to Philadelphia, 580 miles, for 50 cents a ton.

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